THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

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"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretexts."—WASHINGTON.

VOL. XVI. GETTYSBURG, PA. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1831. NO. 6.

POETRY.

THE DYING CHILD.

Ah! look thy last, fond mother,
On the beauty of that brow.
For death's cold hand is passing o'er
Its marble stillness now;
Those silken eyelids weighing down
Upon the glazed eye,
Are telling to thy aching heart,
The lovely one must die!

Yes, mother of the dying one,
The beautiful must go!
The pallid cheek and fading eye,
And trembling lip of snow,
Are signets from the hand of death,
When unseen angels come
To bear the young and beautiful
To their own happy home.

That soft white hand within thy own,
May never more entwine
Its arms around the mother's neck,
Like tendrils of the vine;
Those still cold fingers never more
Along the forehead fair,
Shall dally with the raven curls
That cluster thickly there.

The flashes of its speaking eye,
The music of its mirth,
Shall never more make glad the hearts
Around the parent's hearth;
Then look thy last, fond mother,
For the earth shall be above,
And curtain up that sleeping one,
The first born of thy love.

But let thy burning thoughts go forth,
And pray that thou may'st meet
That sinless one, where worlds shall bow
Before the judgment seat:
And pray, that when the wing of death
Is shadowed on thy brow,
Thy soul may be beside the one
That sleepeth near thee now.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Token for 1832.

THE BASHFUL MAN.

By the Author of The Vestal; or a Tale of Pompeii.

Let him who has never suffered from the horrors of bashfulness, pass by this article. He will find here nothing with which he can sympathise. But he who knows the exquisite misery of a temperament, whose very nature almost shuts him out from human sympathy, while it opens upon him the full sluices of laughter and ridicule, he only should read, for he only can understand this chapter of my sufferings. It is but a specimen of my life. To all others it will be a sealed fountain; and, as they pass it by in the proud consciousness of the unspeakable blessing of impudence, let them thank heaven that its waters can never flow for them.

As my object is but to give a specimen of the numerous *contre-temps* that incessantly beset me, the moment I appear in ladies' society, I shall merely speak of those that befel me at the only dinner in Paris, to which I was invited Though laden with introductory letters, I never delivered another.

I pass by the various efforts I made, before I could muster sufficient resolution to deliver to Madame O, the one that procured for me, and a friend who came with me, the dinner in question. I pass by, too, my trepidation at the everlasting peal with which the bell responded to my timid touch. Scarcely could I distinguish the *Parlez au Suisse*, over the Porter's lodge, where probably Swiss never stood since it creation. I pass by, too, several minor blunders, such as asking the porter to direct us to '*la chambre de Madame*,' meaning her drawing room. Suffice it to say, that my less nervous companion, dictionary in hand, boldly led the way; that having traversed a goodly number of courts & stairs, we at length arrived safely at an anti-room, where stood a servant before a pair of folding doors, which he threw wide open, and announcing us by a pair of names that we should never have recognised as our own, had we met them elsewhere.

Already agitated, and persevering with nervous trepidation, this ostentatious mode of entrance, so different from the republican simplicity to which I was accustomed, was a formidable trial to me. My cheeks tingled, my knees trembled and my heart beat violently. I slunk silently behind my unabashed companion, and endeavored to gather sufficient courage to conceal the tremor that shook me like an ague-fit. Madame O. rose to receive us; and as we approached her, it became necessary that I should *deploye* from behind my friend. But in so doing, I did not notice a large pet dog, who, comfortably stretched on a red velvet cushion, lay napping beside his mistress, directly in my path. On I went, anxious only to get through the introductory ceremonies as soon as possible, and then to ensconce myself in some remote corner, where,

'The world forgetting, by the world forgot,'

I might escape all notice or remark — As I hastened all glowing with conclusion, and quaking with fright, just as I began my bow, I stumbled over the detested pet, and was suddenly precipitated foremost, like an ancient battering ram, into the lap of Miss P.; overturning episodically a countryman of my own, who was seated next her, balancing his chair on its two hind legs.— To save himself, he instinctively grasped the back of her chair; and his weight at her rear, acting at the same moment that I was hurled at her in front, decided all hesitation, and over we all rolled together, the chairs uppermost. The vile cur, who had been at the bottom of the whole mischief, seized me by the leg, and receiving a hearty kick in return, added his howling to the chorus of dismay, that now filled the apartment. Happily, the female sufferer in this *melee* engrossed all the sympathy and attention of the company; but I well knew, that in the short minute that had elapsed since I entered the apartment I had made three mortal enemies, of a man, a dog and a lady.

For my own part, as soon as I had extricated myself from the terrible crash, covered with confusion and shame, I retreated into the most obscure corner of the room, where I sought to hide myself and my overwhelming mortification, behind the guests who were laughing about there.

The call to dinner served as a relief to my embarrassment, for I hoped that that would engross every one's attention, which now, I could not help feeling, must be occupied with my awkwardness. Following the company into the dining-room, I saw that each plate contained a card, on which was written the name of the guest who was to occupy the place thus designated.— Every one seemed to find his own plate by magic; but for me, four or five times did I make the circuit of the table, looking in vain for mine. Indeed I know not but I might have continued running about unnoticed by the crowd of servants, all dinner time, had not Madame O's eye at length detected me, as I circled round and round, with an hysterically increased rapidity, my eyes dim with confusion, and clammy perspiration bedewing every pore of my body; and I at length sunk into my seat, when found, fairly exhausted with mortification and shame. Here, again, I found myself embarrassed with my hat, which, having observed that all retained in their hands in the drawing-room, I still grasped with nervous pertinacity. This I at length disposed of, as I tho't at the time, with wonderful ingenuity; for I hung it by the brim between my knees, spreading my hankerchief over its open cavity.

My seat was next to a young lady, whom of course I was expected to entertain. I entertain! Wofully, already, had I entertained the company; but I found myself infinitely better adapted to entertain a company, *en masse* than *singulatim*.

The ordinary routine of a French dinner now commenced. Soup and bouille, fish, and fowl, and flesh; *entremets* and *hors d'œvures*, while a regular series of servants appeared each instant at our elbows, inviting us to partake of a thousand different dishes, and as many different kinds of wine, all under strings of names which I no more understood, than I understood their composition, or than they did my *gaucheries*. Resolute to avoid all further opportunities for displaying my predominant trait, I sat in the most obstinate silence, saying '*oui*' to every thing that was offered me, and eating with the most devoted application, till in an evil hour, my fair neighbor, weary of my taciturnity and her own, at length herself began a conversation, by inquiring how I was pleased with the opera.— The question was put at an unlucky moment. I was just raising a large morsel of potato to my mouth, and in order to reply as quickly as possible, I hastily thrust it in, intending to swallow it as hastily. Heavens! it was hot as burning lava. What could I do?— The lady's eyes were fixed on me, waiting a reply to her question. But my mouth was in flames. In vain I rolled the burning morsel hither and thither, rocking my head from side to side, while my eyes, which involuntarily I had fixed on her, were straining from the sockets. She regarded my grimaces, of the cause of which I believe she was ignorant, with an expression of amazement and surprise, at which I can laugh *now* when I think of it.

'Monsieur est malade?' at length she pertly, and in anxious tone, inquired — I could bear no more. My mouth was flayed with the burning mass, & smarting with intolerable pain: so, quietly abandoning the point, I opened it to its utmost, and out dropped the infernal firebrand upon my plate. Not the slightest tendency to a smile, visibly ruffled the imperturbable politeness of the lady. She soothingly condoled with me on my misfortune, then gradually led the conversation to a variety of topics; till, exerting the magic influence that true politeness always exercises, I began to forget my own blunders. Gradually, my cheeks burned less painfully, and I could even join in the conversation without the fear that every word I uttered shared the fate of every action I attempted. I even ventured to hope, nay to congratulate myself, that the catalogue of my calamities was completed for the day. 'Let no one call himself happy before death,' said Solon; and he said wisely. The ides of March were not yet over. Before us stood a dish of cauliflower, nicely done in butter. This I naturally enough took for a custard pudding, which it sufficiently resembled. Unfortunately my vocabulary was not yet extensive enough to embrace all the technicalities of the table; and when my fair neighbor enquired if I were fond of *chou-fleur*, I verily took it to be the French for custard pudding; and so high was my panegyric of it, that my plate was soon bountifully laden with it. Alas! one single mouthful was enough to dispel my illusion. Would to heaven that the *chou-fleur* had vanished along with it. But that remained bodily; and, as I gazed despondingly at the huge mass that loomed up almost as large, and as burning, as Vesuvius, my heart died within me. Ashamed to confess my mistake, altho' I could almost as readily have swallowed an equal quantity of soft soap, I struggled manfully on against the diabolical compound. I endeavored to sap the mountainous heap at its base, and shutting my eyes and opening my mouth, to inhume as large masses as I could without stopping to taste it.— But my stomach soon began, intelligibly enough, to intimate its intention to admit no more of this nauseous stranger beneath its roof, if not even of expelling that which had already gained unwelcome admittance.

The seriousness of the talk I had undertaken, and the resolution necessary to execute it, had given an earnestness and rapidity to my exertions which appetite would not have inspired; when my plate, having some how got over the edge of the table, upon my leaning forward, tilted up, and down slid the disgusting mass into my lap. My handkerchief, unable to bear so weighty a load, bent under it in its turn; and a great proportion of it was thus safely deposited in my hat. The plate instantly righted itself, as I raised my person; and as I glanced my eye round the table, and saw that no one had noticed my disaster, I inwardly congratulated myself that the nauseous deception was so happily disposed of. Resolving not to be detected I instantly rolled my handkerchief together with all its remaining contents, and whipped it into my pocket.

The dinner table was at length deserted for the drawing-room, where coffee and *liquors*, were served round.— Meantime, I sought out what I considered a safe hiding-place for my hat, beneath a chair in the dining room, for I dared not carry it longer in my hand; having first thrown a morsel of paper into the crown, to hide the cauliflower from view, should any one chance, in seeking for his own hat, to look into mine.

On my return to the drawing room, I chanced to be again seated by the lady, by whom I had sat at dinner. Our conversation was naturally resumed— and we were in the midst of an animated discussion, when a huge spider was seen running like a race-horse, up her arm.

'Take it off—take it off!' she ejaculated in a terrified tone.

I was always afraid of spiders—so to avoid touching him with my hand, I caught my handkerchief from my pocket, and clapped it at once upon the miscreant, who was already mounting over her temple with rapid strides. O miserable me! I had forgotten the cauliflower, which now plastered over her face like an emollient poultice, fairly killing the spider, and blinding an eye of the lady—while little streamlets of soft butter glided gently down her beautiful neck and bosom.

'Mon Dieu! mon Dieu! exclaimed the astonished fair.

'Mon Dieu!' was echoed from every mouth.

'Have you cut your head?' inquired one.

'Quelle quantite d'entrailles!' ejaculated an astonished Frenchman unconsciously to himself.

Well might he be astonished. The spray of the execrable vegetable had spattered her dress from head to foot. For myself, the moment the accident occurred, I had mechanically returned my handkerchief to my pocket—but its contents remained.

'What a monster he must have been,' observed a young lady, as she helped to relieve my victim from her cruel situation—'I declare I should think he had been living on cauliflower.'

At that moment, I felt some one touch me—and turning, I saw my companion who had come with me.

'Look at your pantaloons,' he whispered.

Already half dead with confusion at the disaster I had caused, I cast my eyes upon my once white dress, and saw at a glance the horrible extent of my dilemma. I had been sitting upon the fated pocket, and had crushed out the liquid butter, and the soft past-like vegetable, which had daubed and dripped down them, till it seemed as if I were actually dissolving in my pantaloons.

Darting from the spot, I sprung to the place where I had left my hat—but before I could reach it, a sudden storm of wrath was heard at the door.

'Sacr-r-re! bete! Sacr-r-re! Sacr-r-re!' the *r* in the last syllable being made to roll like a watchman's rattle, mingled with another epithet and name, that an angry Frenchman never spares, was heard rising like a fierce tempest without the door. Suddenly there was a pause—a gurgling sound, as of one swallowing involuntarily; and the storm of wrath again broke out with redoubled fury. I seized my hat, and opened the door, and the whole matter was at once explained. We had exchanged hats; and there he stood, the soft cauliflower gushing down his cheeks, blinding his eyes, filling his mouth, hair, mustachios, ears and whiskers. Never shall I forget that spectacle. There he stood astride, like a Colossus, & stooping gently forward, his eyes forcibly closed, his arms held drooping out from his body, and dripping cauliflower and butter at every pore.

I staid no longer, but, retaining his hat, I rushed from the house, jumped into a carriage, and arrived safely at home, heartily resolving, that to my last hour, I would never again deliver a letter of introduction

GOSLINGS IN THE SPRING.

A citizen bargaining with a countryman for a brace of dead geese, inquired if they were young and tender.

Why, as to that matter, said the countryman, they were goslings *in the spring*.

Then they must be very delicate, returned the citizen. For my part I hate a tough goose. But there's a good deal of deception in these things. You seem however, to be an honest fellow, and I suppose I may rely upon your word.— You are positive they were goslings in the spring, are you?

Positive! Why, I'm mortally sartin of it. I wouldn't tell you any thing whatsomever that isn't true—no sir, I'm none of them are chaps.

If you deceive me now—

Deceive you! I'd as soon deceive my grandmother, that's now dead & gone, every bit and grain.

The citizen paid the money for his spring goslings, took them home, and had them cooked. But, O Hughy!— when he undertook to carve them, he found the joints so firmly knit together, that it required half an hour each to separate them. He worked, and fumed, and fretted; hacked, and ripped, and swore; upset the gravy, spattered all the company with grease, and bedaubed himself to the elbows. And after all his labor the goslings were found to be nearly uneatable.

This was a most mortifying case— both because the citizen had been grossly deceived, and because his ignorance of the marks of *anserine* youth and tenderness had exposed him to the merriment of his friends and guests. He swore revenge, if he should ever lay his hands on the countryman. What, exclaimed he, a good-for-nothing country bumpkin, to cheat me, one of the first merchants on 'change, and the best judge of English goods in the whole city! I'll not endure it—I'll make the rascal sweat for it, if ever I catch him.

This opportunity was not long wanting—for one day, as he was scouring the market in quest of more poultry, he came plump upon his man. He made no bones, but forthwith seizing him by the collar, he exclaimed—Ah! I've caught you, have I, my sweet fellow?

I rather think so, said the countryman, with great simplicity of manner, but you needn't a-took that trouble, for I'm not so wild as to run away.

I don't intend you shall run away.— I'll put you where the dogs won't find you. What the mischief did you mean by cheating me so about those goslings, heh?

What goslings? said the countryman with an air of well-feigned surprise.

What goslings! Why those you sold me just before Christmas.

Just before Christmas! Let me see— I sold a number of pair of goose-kind about that time—but I don't seem to recollect the particular ones I sold to you.

Don't seem to recollect! I'll refresh your memory, sir. You must go with me to the bar of a magistrate.

It would be a good deal more refreshing to go to the bar of a tavern. If there's any misunderstanding betwixt us, I'd rather settle it in a friendlay way over a glass of grog than to have any lawsuit about it. Suppose we just step over the way and leave the matter to the landlord. If it shall appear that I told you any thing more than the truth about the goslings, which you say you bought of me, I'll give you two brace more.

Confound them! I've had enough already—I haven't digested those you sold me before.

Well then, I'll pay you the price of two pair—but if it turns out that I told you nothing more than the real truth, you shall treat me and all the company present to as much as we can drink.

The citizen agreed to this, and they went into the nearest house where good liquors were to be had. The matter was stated to mine host, and the aggrieved purchaser told his story. This fellow, said he, just before Christmas sold me a pair of geese, which he assured me were goslings in the spring—is it not so sir? turning to the countryman.

May be 'tis. But what of that?

You acknowledge it then do you— you rascal!

I acknowledge that I sold a pair of goose kind to a gentleman that looked like you, and I recollect very well telling him they were goslings in the spring. But what of that?

What of that! You'll find out presently. Then turning to mine host, he said—Well, Mr. Landlord, I carried home the goslings, and they turned out to be forty years old.

That's true! exclaimed the countryman, slapping his hand on the counter —that's true to a hair.

You acknowledge it do you? What unblushing impudence.

It's the honest truth for all that.

Did'nt you declare to me that they were goslings in the spring?

O yes, to be sure I did—and I had very good reasons to be satisfied they were goslings in the spring, for my dear good old mother, that never told a lie in her life, made me a present of them the day I was married; and she told me a thousand times they were hatched the very day I was born—and that was forty years ago last April.

Oh, you scoundrel! exclaimed the citizen, with a shake of the head and a laugh out of the wrong side of his mouth—I thought I was a match for any two countrymen in the way of a bargain—but you've got beyond me.— Here, landlord, give these folks whatever they want to drink. As for myself I'll take the strongest you've got, by way of improving my wits, for if I had'nt been a goose all my days, I never should have been taken in by the *goslings in the spring*.—*N. Y. Constellation.*

A noble lord applied to a pawn-broker for the loan of 1000 guineas on his wife's jewels, for which he had paid 4000. "Take the articles to pieces," said his lordship, "number the stones, and put false ones in their places; my lady will not distinguish them." "You are too late, my lord," said the pawnbroker; "your lady has gained a march upon you, for these stones are false, I having bought the diamonds of her ladyship, last year."

At Kenwyn, during divine service, two dogs, one of which was the parson's, were fighting at the west end of the church. The parson, who was then reading the second lesson, rushed out of his pew, and, doubtful where he had left off, asked the clerk, "Roger, where was I?" "Why, down parting the dogs, maister, to be sure," replied Roger, to the no small amusement of the congregation.

A gentleman at Brighton once asking a fisherman if the Prince of Wales ever went to church, was answered,— 'Lord bless your honor, what should he go to church for? we poor souls are obliged to pray for ourselves, but there are persons enough paid to pray for him.'

Algiers.—The last accounts from this new possession of France, contradict the reports which had been put in circulation, that the French army there had met with reverses, and had been driven back within the walls of Algiers. On the contrary, it appears that perfect tranquility exists in that place— that the Arabs have disappeared from its neighborhood—and that the settlers from France have extended their labors to a distance of about six miles.

Judge CLAYTON has been excluded from office, in Georgia, on account of an independent and sound decision, repugnant to an oppressive law of the legislature of that State. It is a new example of the importance and propriety of the tenure for life—of an independent Judiciary. Legislative bodies and governors are liable to be warped by passion & interest, when courts unchangeable during good behavior, may remain firm and clear-sighted.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Virginia.—A petition has been circulated in Chesterfield county, Virginia, to be presented at the approaching session of the Legislature, praying that it would take such steps as would bring about an amendment of the Constitution so as to give to Congress the *power* to purchase Slaves, and transport them to Africa, or elsewhere.

A person once observed to an ancient Greek philosopher, that it was a great happiness to *have* what *we desire*. The sage replied—"But it is much greater happiness to *desire nothing* but what *we have*."

Various Matters.

The free State of Ohio is taking active measures to prevent the emigration of colored persons from other places into that State. A notice appears in the Cincinnati papers, warning emigrants and those who may employ them, that certain requisitions of the Law of the State will be rigidly enforced against all delinquents. This notice has been rendered necessary as the guardians of the public peace of that city state, in consequence of certain publications in the newspapers and reports from other sources, that the Slave States are adopting measures to remove the Free Colored Population from their limits, and the representations received in Cincinnati, that numbers of that class are preparing to emigrate to that City.

Important Decision.—At a late Term of Oyer and Terminer in Gloucester County, N. J. Chief Judge Ewing presiding, on an indictment for murder, a juror applied to the Court to be released from serving, on the ground of conscientious scruples, with regard to the punishment of death. In consequence of the declarations of the Juror, he was challenged by the Prosecuting Attorney. The ground given was "that the Juror cannot conscientiously find a verdict of guilty on this indictment under any circumstances, that such is his belief and conviction of the punishment of death, that he will not, whatever may be the evidence, find the prisoner guilty of the charge contained in this indictment, inasmuch as such a verdict may subject the prisoner to a sentence of death."

The counsel of the prisoner demurred to the challenge; after argument the challenge was sustained by the Court and the Juror set at liberty.

WAR BETWEEN CHINA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The brig Ospray, from St. Helena bound to Salem, has put into Charleston in distress. She reports that "the British East India Company's Sloop of War Coote, arrived at St Helena, 16th September, with despatches for England, announcing that the English Factories at Canton had been broken up by the Chinese—the servants attached to the Factories had their heads taken off—the likeness of King George was torn down and trampled under foot—the trees in the Factories torn up, &c. All commerce between the English and Chinese ceased after 10th August, and the British ships had all left Macoa.

Should a War between the Emperor of China & the King of Great Britain grow out of the above sanguinary proceedings, it may seriously affect the trade of this country with China, as the British would doubtless blockade the port of Canton and cut off its trade.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 1831.

Since my last communication from this quarter, we have experienced a vicissitude of evils hardly to be conceived, or even described. On the 2d of August, during a violent gale from N E. a fire commenced in Pera. (the part inhabited by the Franks.) and being to the westward of the city, its ravages did not cease until the whole place was laid in ruins; and so complete has the destruction been, that hardly a remnant of wood, a foot square, is to be found in the whole space formerly occupied by the city. All the palaces of the Foreign Ministers, (with the exception of the Austrian,) have been destroyed.—So rapidly did the conflagration extend, that the inhabitants had only time to save themselves in the clothes they had on at the time; money, plate, jewels—all were destroyed. The number of people thus deprived, in a few hours, of house, home, and all they possessed, is variously estimated at from 100,000 to 130,000, and the number of buildings from 15 to 20,000—not a vestige remaining but the stone foundations and walls of those entirely built of stone.—The poor sufferers in general sought refuge, for the first few nights, under the trees, and among the tombs, at the great Turkish burying ground. The Sultan, with great humanity, caused bread to be issued to them, and directed the soldiers, occupying the large barracks near the burying ground, which are capable of containing 14,000 men, to evacuate them, and the buildings to be appropriated for the sufferers by the fire. His Majesty also sent a considerable sum to be divided among them; and the Sultana made a handsome donation. At the period when the fire commenced, great uneasiness existed among the Turks. The plague had made its appearance, and a new malady, now discovered to be the Indian cholera morbus, had commenced its ravages—so that this devoted country seemed to have at once poured upon it all the wrath of heaven.

The evils and sufferings recited are not all. Shortly after the destruction of Pera, fires commenced in the city; and hardly a night passed without the destruction of 200 to 400 houses. On the 2d inst. a fire commenced in a very populous part of the city; and it is said from 12,000 to 20,000 houses were destroyed. It raged for 20 hours and upwards. In this country, it is well known, the dissatisfied take this means of evincing their feelings; and the dread of a commotion of some kind keeps the poor Franks in a state of suffering which cannot be described. I learn, however, that the government is not idle. The Ministers are in constant attendance; and some very energetic measures will soon be adopted.

The general belief is, that these disasters are attributable to the Janissaries, many of whom are now mingled among the new levies; but it is said the government has discovered their machinations, and daily executions show that a stop will soon be put to these outrageous proceedings. The Sultan continues to improve the country by the introduction of European arts and artists. He has established a large tannery, under the management of an English gentleman; and a vessel has just arrived from London, with several steam-engines for the arsenal, &c. His troops are daily improving in tactics; and he is rapidly adding to her marine.

I formerly intimated, that, in point of religious instruction, this was indeed a barren spot, although one of great importance. Our Missionary Society, with keen and laudable zeal, has not allowed it to pass unnoticed. Mr. Goodell, (one of the most indefatigable men) has been sent here, and is now using his efforts in this distant quarter; and I sincerely hope they will prove successful.

Com. Porter has arrived, and taken a house at Bayukdere, on the Bosphorus Mr Goodell performs divine service every Sabbath at the Commodore's, where all the Americans now here, and some Englishmen, attend.—The invitation is general to all who understand the language.

The Louisville (Ky) Focus states that four persons lost their lives by the bursting of the boiler, on the 8th inst. of the steam ferry boat which plies between that city and the opposite side of the Ohio river.

The following account of the loss of the steamboat Cumberland is communicated to the editor of the Cincinnatti Daily Advertiser by a gentleman of that City who had just arrived from New Orleans:

About the beginning of this month, precise day not known, the steamboat Cumberland, bound up the Mississippi, with between three and four hundred emigrants, ran into the bank in a fog, when she let go her anchor; which not holding she drifted on a reef of rocks, where she broke to two, and her boilers slipped out of their beds overboard; at the same time the steam pipe bursted. The Captain's wife and daughter were scalded, but not fatally. Before the boat sunk she drifted six or eight miles down the river, which afforded an opportunity to the passengers to save themselves, with the exception of *"from five to nine"* who were drowned Accounts varied as to the exact number.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, late the residence of ALEXANDER HORNER, dec'd. on *Tuesday the 6th day of December next*, the Personal Property of said deceased, consisting of

Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs.

and Beef Cattle, two Wagons & Farming Utensils of all kinds, Wheat, Rye, Corn and Cloverseed by the bushel, Hay by the ton, a quantity of Wool, and a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture too numerous to insert.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. when attendance and a reasonable credit will be given.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,

Will be Exposed to Public Sale, the following Real Estate of said deceased, viz:—

Four Lots of Ground,

Situate in Liberty township, Adams county:

No. 1—(WOODLAND) containing 10 Acres and 132 Perches.

No. 2—(WOODLAND) containing 2 Acres and 82 Perches.

No. 3—(WOODLAND) containing about 6 Acres.

No. 4—containing 13 Acres and 36 Perches, half a mile from Moritz's Tavern, on which is a House and Stable.

—ALSO—

A Tract of Woodland,

containing 102 Acres and 140 Perches, near Maria Furnace, in Hamiltonban township.

☞Terms made known on the day of sale, by

ELI HORNER, *Ex'r.*

Nov. 22. ts

SPLENDID SCHEME!

THE TWENTY-FOURTH CLASS OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 3d of Dec'r.

80 Number Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	75	150
1	10,000	50	60
1	5,000	100	50
1	3,160	100	40
12	1,000	200	30
10	500	1900	20
20	300	12250	10

Tickets, $10—Halves, $5:

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, Nov. 22. td

FARMS FOR RENT.

WILL be Offered for Rent, by Public Outcry, on *Friday the 2d day of December next*, on the premises,

A Farm,

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, 3 miles from Gettysburg, on the road to Hunters-Town, containing 220 ACRES, more or less—the improvements on which are a

Log House, Log Barn,

a well near the door, and an Orchard.

—ALSO—

On Saturday the 3d of December next, on the premises,

A Farm,

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, about 6 miles from Gettysburg, on the Turnpike Road to York, containing 200 ACRES, more or less—the improvements on which are a 2 story

Log House, good Barn.

well of water near the door, &c

Vendue to commence at 12 o'clock, M. on each day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

CORNELIUS LOTT,

Executor of George Bercaw, dec'd.

Nov. 15. tv

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Sold at Public Sale, on *Saturday the 3d day of December next*, on the premises, by adjournment,

A Tract of Land,

CONTAINING

230 ACRES,

more or less, late the property of WM. BIGHAM, deceased, situate in Liberty township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Robert S Grier, David Roth and others. The improvements are one

two-story Log House, a double Log Barn,

with other Out-buildings; an excellent well of water with a pump convenient to the door; an Orchard, and a great number of other Fruit-trees; and a sufficiency of Timber and Meadow for the farm.—ALSO,

A Tenant-house, with Out-buildings.

The Property will be sold together or divided to suit purchasers, and will be sold on that day. Persons wishing to view the property, will call on Mrs. Bigham, who resides on the farm

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M when due attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

JACOB MYERS, *Ex'r.*

Nov. 15. ts

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the subscriber will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on *Saturday the 10th day of December next*, at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

part of the Estate of JACOB GILBERT, deceased, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Philip Long, John Rex, Henry Bender and others, containing

118 ACRES,

and allowance, of Patented Land, on which are erected a two-story weather-boarded

Dwelling-house, &

Stone Back Building, which has been kept as a TAVERN, a Bank Barn, Tenant house, and Smith-shop. There are two wells of good water and two Orchards on the premises

Attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known on the day of sale, by DAVID WILLS, *Adm'r.*

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Nov. 15. ts

Potter's EYE-WATER,

For the cure of Sore, or Inflamed Eyes.

MR. POTTER:

Sir—I take pleasure to bear testimony to the excellent effects of your Eye-Water.—Two cases occurred in my family, viz. my wife and son, who were both troubled with very weak eyes; and by its operation on a person in my employ, I was induced to a trial, which, I am happy to say, has realized my anticipations; and I believe it to be a remedy of infinite merit in the cure of sore eyes.

Your's, with respect,

S. MARSHALL,

Fifth, near Chesnut-street.

Moore's Mills, Del. Co. Pa. May 4, 1831.

MR. W. POTTER:

Dear Sir—For several months my eyes were in such a diseased condition that I could hardly see. Various washes and remedies were tried, but did no good until Mr. D. Connor furnished me with some of your Eye-Water, which in 48 hours removed all pain, and every vestige of inflammation. My family have all been affected in the same way, and similar results have always followed the use of your remedy. Your obedient servant,

S. M'LAUGHLIN.

—ALSO—

POTTER'S

Oxygenated Anti-Febrifuge.

For the cure of Intermittent Fever or Fever and Ague

It does not contain a particle of any mineral substance whatever, but is strictly and purely vegetable. Certificates of cures, and printed directions for taking the medicine, accompany each bottle.

Just received & for Sale at the Drug Store of Dr. J. GILBERT, Gettysburg

Nov. 15. eotf

☞PRINTING, of all description, neatly and expeditiously executed at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Friday the 16th day of December next*, on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William M'Pherson, the heirs of John Sweney, deceased, the heirs of J. M'Conaughy, deceased, and others, containing

235 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected a two-story weather boarded

Dwelling-house,

a Log Barn, a good well of water, and an Orchard. There is a good proportion of excellent Woodland, and fine Meadow.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,

A Tract of unimproved Land,

Situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Dennis M'Guire, John Robinson and others, containing NINETY ACRES, more or less.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,

Two Lots of Ground,

In Mummasburg, adjoining —— Hosler, and fronting on the Turnpike.—To be sold as the Estate of WM. HAMILTON, deceased.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

JAMES BLACK, JESSE HAMILTON, } *Adm's.*

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Nov. 8. ts

☞If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be RENTED.

Extensive Manufactory

OF

PLATED WARES,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

JOHN WALLACE,

(Late of the well-known Firm of Wallace & Proctor, in Carlisle,)

TAKES this opportunity of informing the Public, that he has purchased the Establishment of MILLER & LITTLE, on East Middle-street, Gettysburg, where he is now manufacturing all kinds of

PLATED SADDLERY,

Harness & Carriage Mountings, &c.

of a superior quality—of which a full supply will always be kept on hand.—It is well known, that at his Establishment in Carlisle, he was enabled to sell his wares lower than they could be purchased for in the Cities; and he is determined that his Establishment in Gettysburg shall be conducted upon the same principles.

☞All orders from abroad for any article in his line, shall be attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Aug. 16. tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

PLATING Establishment,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DANNER,

FROM the encouragement received, has been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz.:

BITS, STIRRUPS,

Coach and Gig Mounting.

Joints, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles,

BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS,

WINKERS & PADS,

Top and Trace Finishers,

TRIMMINGS,

of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns.

He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.

☞All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept 5. tf

DR. CHAPMAN'S

Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach Pills.

HAVE stood the test of experience, and are found to be a certain cure for Indigestion. These pills have been highly approved of by those who have used them for the above disease. They act as a powerful tonic, invigorating the digestive organs, giving strength to the [illegible] of digestion—restore the appetite—[illegible] [illegible] of the mind, paleness of the [illegible] [illegible] belonging [illegible] taste, &c. but not confined to [illegible] [illegible] but performing [illegible] [illegible] drinks, or expensive [illegible] [illegible] them. They are [illegible] calculated for family use. The [illegible] these pills was one of the [illegible] in the U. States, and [illegible] successfully in his practice for many years.

For Sale by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist

Gettysburg, Aug. 30. tf

☞Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

DANNER & ZIEGLER,

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a Stock of GOODS suitable to the Season, of a quality and prices which will be a sufficient inducement to attract the attention of any person who is disposed ☞*To buy Good and Handsome Goods* CHEAP. They have come to the determination of doing principally a

Cash and Country Produce

business; therefore, their old Customers and the Public generally, (to whom they return thanks for past favors) may rest assured of purchasing Goods on the most reasonable terms—as they will not suffer themselves to be undersold by any house in the County.—They have enlarged their Store room, and also invested, in addition to their former Stock, about FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS. ☞Their Stock of Goods consists of a General Assortment of the following articles, viz.

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES

China, Glass & Queens-ware,

(A NEW STYLE,)

Hardware, Plated Saddlery

LEGHORN, STRAW, GIMP, NAVARINO, AND DUNSTABLE BONNETS,

COACH TRIMMINGS, &c.

A General Assortment of

Classical and Theological BOOKS,

STOVES, of all patterns,

A first-rate quality of Nova-Scotia

GRINDSTONES, &c. &c.

They deem it needless to give a further detail of Articles, as they keep a General Assortment. All they ask is a call from their friends, and they may rest assured of not going away dissatisfied.

Gettysburg, Sept. 27. tf

COUGH DROPS,

OR

INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the prevention and cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, & diseases of the Breast & Lungs.

DR. CLARKSON FREEMAN, the proprietor of this Specific, resided upwards of four years among the different tribes of North-American Indians; and with unwearied diligence used every means in his power to acquire a knowledge of the different remedies used by them, for the cure of their sick and wounded; & more particularly of those which they take to prevent and cure consumptions, and complaints of the breast and lungs He observed the Indians were subject to numerous and similar complaints to those of the white people; and from their mode of living, and being exposed to the inclemency of all weathers, many of their complaints were more complicated and violent. Although many of their diseases were of such a nature as would with people in a civilized state have terminated in confirmed consumptions; yet, during all the time he was with them, he did not hear of one who died of a consumption. So happy are they in their knowledge of remedies, and so certain of their effects, when in time applied, that it may be said, "a true consumption is a disease never known or heard of among them" The truth of this observation must be corroborated by all who have had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with these people. It may then be asked, why are they exempt from these complaints? The reason is obvious; because they immediately seek for relief, and prevent those complaints, which insensibly undermine the constitution, & bring on incurable consumptions.

Bills of directions accompany each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases; also particular directions respecting diet and regimen, and how patients are to conduct themselves through every stage until health is restored—for vain and useless would be the prescriptions of the ablest physicians, accompanied with the most powerful and useful medicines, if his directions are not faithfully adhered to.

The public are informed that the depositions of 287 persons have been taken before the proper authorities in the city of Lancaster, all completely cured of the most desperate cases of Consumption; some of which are detailed in the bills accompanying the bottles.

☞For sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg.

GARLEGHAN'S

Balsam of Health.

THE subscriber has just received from the proprietor, John S. Miller, Frederick, Md. a supply of Garleghan's celebrated Balsam of Health, a remedy extensively used in many parts of Europe and the United States, for the cure of DYSPEPSIA, and many other diseases which proceed from a morbid condition of the stomach. It is also highly recommended in Cases of Nervous Diseases, Low-[illegible] or Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, and is a sovereign remedy for Worms, &c. It is neatly put up [illegible] bottles, accompanied with [illegible] for use. It is [illegible] Dollar per bottle, by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,

Agent for Apothecary.

Gettysburg, M[illegible] 1831

[illegible] many certificates [illegible] Balsam of [illegible] and [illegible] at [illegible] more or less [illegible] the fame of your Balsam, of [illegible] Gettysburg, and [illegible] perfectly [illegible] Balsam to those that are affected in the same way.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES FLAMING,

Near Leitersburg, Washington co. Md.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

Gettysburg, Dec. 6.

OFFICIAL RETURN OF THE LATE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

	M'Coy.	Mahon.	M'Sherry.
Adams,	444	167	792
Franklin,	754	571	349
Cumberland,	872	1005	9
Perry,	389	188	4
	2459	1931	1154

Gen M'Coy's majority over Mr Mahon, 528 ; over Mr. M'Sherry, 1305.

John Hicks, the fellow who robbed Mr. Geo. Arnold, of Mifflin Forge, several years ago, near Belle-Air, Md. and who was arrested last winter in Carlisle, has lately received his trial at Baltimore, been convicted, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Suicide—A man named Wm. Watt from Chillicothe, Ohio, committed suicide at the tavern of Mr Newman in this borough, on Wednesday night last, by suspending himself to a beam in the wood-shed. He, with his son, had in charge thirty-one hundred weight of specie, which he was conveying from the Bank of Chillicothe to one of the Philadelphia Banks, in his wagon.—They arrived at Mr. Newman's in the evening, and, as was their usual custom, made their bed in the wagon Some time in the night, the son awakened, and missed his father. He immediately commenced a search, and he was found as above stated, suspended by the lines which he had taken from the wagon We learn that an impression had been made upon his mind, from certain circumstances, that some of the specie had been taken from one of the kegs some days previously, which, no doubt, led him to the commission of the fatal act. On examination since, it has been found to be all safe The specie has been deposited in the Bank of Gettysburg, awaiting the order of the owners. Mr. Watt has a family at or near Chillicothe

On Thursday last the formal opening of the Rail-Road from Baltimore to Frederick, a distance of 60 miles, took place. The Board of Directors, accompanied by the Governor of Maryland, the Hon. Judge Baldwin of the Supreme Court, the Mayor and Members of the City Council, and other gentlemen, left Baltimore at ¼ past 7, in cars, and reached Frederick between 1 and 2—where they were received by an immense assemblage of the citizens, amidst the ringing of bells, and the firing of cannon. An eloquent Address was delivered by Richard Potts, Esq. which was followed by a sumptuous public dinner. Some of the party returned to Baltimore the same evening, making a journey of *one hundred and twenty miles !*

A Voice from Louisiana.—George A. Waggaman, Esq. (National Republican) has been elected to the Senate of the U. States by the Legislature of Louisiana, in the room of Mr. Livingston. On the third ballot the vote stood thus: Waggaman, 32—Carlton, the Jackson candidate, 30 votes.

Latest from England.—An arrival at Baltimore on Friday, brings London dates to the 15th Oct.

The Reform Bill continued to excite the most intense interest, and the receipt of the intelligence of its rejection in the House of Lords was in most places followed up by numerously attended meetings in favor of Reform.

On the 10th, a procession was formed in London, to present to the King the petitions agreed to in the metropolis. In such an immense assemblage of persons, consisting of at least 200,000 persons, it was scarcely possible to expect but that some outrages should be committed. There were, however, very few casualties, the principal being confined to the breaking of a few windows in the Marquis of Bristol's house in St. James' square ; and as the Marquis of Londonderry was proceeding to the House of Lords thro' the Park, he was pelted with stones. The Duke of Cumberland, in proceeding to the House of Lords, was also attacked in the Park, and his Royal Highness was dragged from the horse, & very roughly used by the multitude At this juncture, several of the police forced their way through the mob, and extricating his Royal Highness from the perilous situation into which he had fallen, succeeded in getting him through the mob, and escorted him on foot to the Horse Guards, it being deemed advisable that he should not mount his horse again.

On the following day, the royal castle of Nottingham, now the property of the Duke of Newcastle, was burnt, and the furniture, windows, &c. of many other persons destroyed

In other parts of England, the greatest excesses had been committed, and several persons killed.

The valuable Steam-boat North Carolina, which plied between Elizabeth City and Weldon, took fire on her passage on the 26th ult. and was destroyed The passengers escaped with difficulty. All the property on board was lost.

SUMMARY STATEMENT of the Receipts at the State Treasury, commencing on the 1st day of December, 1830, & ending the 31st day of October, 1831.

	Dolls.	C.
Lands and Land Office fees,	103,329	18
Auction commissions,	12,100	00
Auction duties,	126,504	85
Dividends on bank stock,	106,498	50
Dividends on bridge, canal and turnpike stock,	34,398	12
Tax on bank dividends,	30,572	98
Tax on offices,	7,464	53
Tax on writs, &c.	18,979	89
Fees, Secretary of State's office,	448	00
Tavern licenses,	40,146	91
Duties on dealers in foreign merchandize,	51,445	38
State maps,	446	26
Collateral inheritances,	19,062	81
Pamphlet laws,	81	88
Militia and exempt fines,	1,381	41
Tin and clock pedlars' licenses,	2,029	33
Hawkers' and pedlars' licenses,	1,593	60
Escheats,	20	00
Canal Tolls,	38,241	20
Loans,	2,199,948	54
Premiums on loans,	103,196	91
Commissioners of the Internal Improvement fund,	125,000	00
Old debts and miscellaneous,	11,087	66
	3,033,978	57
Balance in the Treasury on 1st Dec. 1830,	149,430	79
	$3,183,409	36

SUMMARY STATEMENT of the Payments at the Treasury, commencing on the 1st December, 1830, and ending on the 31st October, 1831.

	Dolls.	C.
Internal Improvements,	2,335,373	72
Expenses of government,	195,306	91
Militia expenses,	20,515	72
Members of courts martial,	2,343	28
Pensions and gratuities,	22,226	84
Education,	11,185	13
Interest on loans,	91,525	00
Internal improvement fund,	362,682	40
State maps,	329	75
Penitentiary at Philadelphia,	3,746	53
Penitentiary near Pittsburg,	2,624	25
Conveying convicts,	1,177	96
Conveying fugitives,	596	06
Pennsylvania claimants,	56	55
Defence of the state,	107	50
Miscellaneous,	9,128	94
	3,058,926	54
Balance in the Treasury on the 1st Nov. 1831,	124,482	82
	$3,183,409	36

Another— yet another.—The Columbia, Ten. Mercury of the 8th inst. contains the following :

During the present term of the Circuit Court a man named John Coffee, was brought to the bar for trial, charged with having *murdered his own wife.* The evidence adduced in support of the charge, proved the criminal to have been subject to intemperance for many years, and also that whilst in a state of intoxication he committed the atrocious crime, for which he was arraigned. His counsel labored to excuse him on the ground of his insanity—but the fact was too clear, that his insanity was that arising from drunkenness, which so far from excusing, only aggravates the crime. This case should make a deep impression on the mind of every man who uses ardent spirits—it should induce every such man to pause and consider the dreadful consequences which may follow.

Commodore Bainbridge.—Among the enquiries which will be made in Congress at the approaching session, the friends of this veteran and distinguished officer will, we presume, ask for information as to the causes of his removal from active service.

The following paragraph is from an eastern paper, and may, we suppose, be depended on :—

"*Clocks.*—Two clock factories in Connecticut are said to turn out annually no less than 27,000 time-pieces. All the wheels, pinions, and other machinery, grow upon the same trees in that vicinity which formerly produced nutmegs. They are entirely vegetable productions, saving the weights & the red paint"

Perhaps this immense manufacture of wooden clocks has something to do with the scarcity of wood at the present time. Our political economists should look to this matter.

Singular Occurrence.—During the oratorio in St. Paul's church, in the city of New-York, last Friday evening, while the choir, engaged in one of the chorusses of Handel's Messiah, were singing the interrogation—*who is the King of Glory ?*—a vivid flash of lightning blazed in at the windows and startled the audience with its glare. But the impression rose to sublimity when, as the response was sung—*the Lord! strong and*—a peal of thunder muttered deep bass in heaven !

The coincidence of circumstances in this case was so unexpected and yet so much in unison with the grandeur of the subject of the chorus, that the most unmusical ear could not but detect the harmony of Handel's Messiah in the strange duet of human voices with the voice of the thunder.—*Badger's Messenger.*

☞The thermometer was yesterday morning at 17° above zero.

A letter from Quebec of 23d ult. states that a severe N. E. gale was experienced there on the preceding day, when the tide rose to a greater height than was ever before known, and caused great damage in the city. The destruction of merchandize and other property, is estimated at $120,000. No damage, of consequence, was sustained by the shipping in the harbor.

Going the Whole Pig—The Boston Transcript says the young Anaconda in that city on Friday last "swallowed a Guinea pig as large as a young grunter, without making a wry face, or exhibiting the slightest muscular contortion."

A tavern near the London Fish Market, (Billingsgate) is asserted to sell upwards of 4,000 glasses of gin, between 4 and 8, A. M. many of the fishwomen and porters consuming 10 to 12 glasses before breakfast !

Large Dividend.—The President and Directors of the Harrisburg Bank have declared a Dividend, for the last six months, of *sixteen per cent.* out of the profits of the institution, and directed the same to be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 10th instant.

Washington's Birth-day—The 22d of February next will complete a century since the birth of Washington.

The Seneca tribe of Indians, about two hundred in number, passed through Louisville, (Ky.) about the middle of November, on their way to Arkansas, having sold and abandoned their lands in Ohio.

The Rev Timothy Alden has resigned his Professorship in Allegheny College.

A child was burned to death a few days since in Westmoreland county, Virginia, its clothes having accidentally caught fire while it was playing upon the hearth.

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last

Flour,	5 37	Oats,	33 to 34
Wheat,	1 10 to 1 15	Whiskey,	32
Corn,	45 to 52	Plaister,	4 50
Rye,	78 to 80	Feathers,	37

DIED,

On Sabbath evening the 27th ult. Mr. *Jas. Carson*, of Mountjoy township, formerly of this borough.

FOR SALE,

In the Borough of Gettysburg,

That two-story Brick Dwelling-house,

A few doors west of Mr Forry's Inn, recently occupied by Dr Smyser. The payments, if desired, will be made very accommodating. Application must be made during the present week, or the Property will be rented for another year. For further particulars, inquire of the occupant.

Dec. 6. 1t

TO ALL CONCERNED.

WE, the Subscribers, Referees appointed by the Orphans' Court of Adams county, to settle and adjust the disputed items in the account of Abraham King, Executor of William Walker, deceased, hereby give notice, that we will meet for that purpose at the house of Henry Forry, in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 24th day of December, inst* at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time all persons interested may attend and be heard.

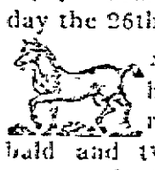
B. GILBERT,
JOHN GARVIN,
T. C. MILLER.

Dec. 6. tm

Stop the Thief & Runaway!

$100 REWARD.

WAS Stolen from the stable of Martin Eichelberger, on Saturday the 26th of November, 1831,



A Blood Bay Horse,

handsomely made, good carriage & action, with a large bald and two hind feet white, black mane and tail, about 10 years old.

Said horse was taken by my boy LOYD, who absconded from me the same evening, and was seen at the residence of said Eichelberger. Loyd is a bright Mulatto or Mustee, about 5 feet 2 inches high, looks at first sight to be a stout boy, but is broad across the shoulders, black and a bushy head of hair, when spoken to he is quick of apprehension, speaks very rapidly, walks stooped or bent forward when travelling ; he is young, about 18 years of age ; had on when he left home, a small white broad-brim hat, well worn ; light drab coat and pantaloons, well worn, of domestic make—nevertheless he might have changed his coat for a blue or black one, which he had ; had on a new pair of coarse double-soaled shoes, well nailed, and a red flannel roundabout.

I will give the above Reward for said Boy and Horse, if secured so that I may get them again, or seventy-five dollars for the boy, and twenty-five for the horse. All letters will be duly attended to if directed to me, Double Pipe-creek, Frederick county, Md.

DANIEL M. KEMP.

Dec. 6. 5t

Military Meeting.

THE Officers of Militia, the enrolled Militia, and the Volunteers within the bounds of the 2d Brigade 5th Division P. M. are requested to meet at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 24th day of December inst.* at 12 o'clock, M. to take into consideration the propriety of sending Delegates to a Military Convention to be held at Harrisburg on Monday the 2d of January next. MANY.

Dec. 6 tm

NOTICE.

ALL those who know themselves indebted to the Estate of Doctor E. DAVIS, late of Petersburg, (Littlestown) deceased, by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same on or before the *first day of January next*—otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection. Those having any claims against said Estate, will also present them on or before said time, properly authenticated.

J. A. SHORB, *Executor.*

Dec. 6. 4t

In the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County.

John Kilkersh vs. James Collins } *Alias Venditioni Exponas. No 4, of November Term.* 1831.

20th Nov. 1831. On motion—Rule on the Sheriff to bring the moneys arising on the sale on this Writ into Court for distribution by the next Orphans' Court

By the Court,
G. WELSH, *Proth'y.*

Dec. 6. tc

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Monday the 26th day of December, inst.* on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Sttuate in Cumberland township, Adams county, about two miles from Gettysburg, adjoining lands of John Ritter, the heirs of Wm. M'Clellan, sen John S. Crawford, Esq. and others, containing **230** ACRES, more or less The improvements are a 2 story

Log House, double Log Barn, and Orchard ; a spring of water near the house There is a sufficiency of good Woodland.——To be sold as the Estate of *Frederick Eicholtz*, deceased

The property will be shewn to any person wishing to purchase, by Jacob Eicholtz, residing thereon.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

JOHN REX,
S. B. WRIGHT, } Adm.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Dec 6. ts

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 27th day of December inst*, to wit :

The account of Jesse Mark, Administrator of the Estate of Daniel Mark, deceased.

The account of Wm. Vanorsdallen, Executor of the Estate of Elizabeth Coshun, deceased.

The account of Wm. Guinn, Executor of the Estate of Isabella Shannon, deceased.

The account of Henry Hoke, Administrator of the Estate of Hannah Hoke, deceased.

The account of Thomas C. Miller, Administrator of the Estate of John Parr, deceased.

—ALSO—

The Guardianship account of John Harman, Guardian of John Lobach, Franklin Lobach, Catharine Lobach, and Lucy Ann Lobach, minor children of Abraham Lobach, deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 6, 1831. } 4t

NOW'S THE TIME !

Tickets only 5 Dollars !

THE TWENTY-FIFTH CLASS OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 17th of Dec.

60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	51	50
1	10,000	51	40
1	2,000	51	30
1	1,270	51	25
12	1,000	102	20
19	200	1530	10
20	200	11475	5
40	100		

Tickets, $5, Halves, $2 50,

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, Dec. 6. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 24,
Not yet received.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

WILLIAM GILLILAND,

LATE of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, to wit :—Mary Gilliland (widow,) and children and heirs as follows : The heirs of John Gilliland, deceased, Samuel John, Margaret Catharine, and Wm. Fleming Gilliland—all minors ; William Gilliland, George Gilliland, Fleming Gilliland, and Joseph Gilliland—that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Friday the 23d day of December inst.* on a certain Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in Straban and Cumberland townships, adjoining lands of John Baily, John Weldy and others, containing Three Hundred and Fifty Acres, more or less—also, a Farm in Tyrone township, adjoining lands of Henry Shriver, John Kline and others, containing One Hundred and Eighty Acres, more or less—to make Partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole ; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate ; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 6, 1831. } ti

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

MARY WIRT,

deceased, viz. Jacob Wirt, Christian Wirt, Catharine, married to Peter Rubel, the issue of Magdalena, deceased, who was married to William Gitt, and the issue of Susanna, who was married to John Oyler—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on *Tuesday the 27th day of December next*, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Dec. 6. tc

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The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

FREDERICK EICHOLTZ,

deceased, to wit : Catharine, intermarried with John Rex, Jacob Eicholtz, Frederick Eicholtz, Susanna, intermarried with Jacob Dotterow, and George, since deceased, leaving issue, two minor children, Elizabeth, whose guardian is Philip Fehl, and William, whose guardian is John Rex—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on *Tuesday the twenty-seventh day of December next*, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

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JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Dec. 6. tc

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Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JOSEPH DIETRICK,

deceased, to be and appear at this Court to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof ; and being severally called, and making no answer—

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, viz John Dietrick, Christina, intermarried with Abraham Peters, Joseph Dietrick, Peter Dietrick, and Abraham Dietrick—to be appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on *Tuesday the 27th day of December next*, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

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The Adams Sentinel.

From the Cincinnati Republican, of Nov. 17.

Gen. Jackson's Health.—A gentleman of this city, who has for years been the friend and correspondent of the President, was induced, by the numerous reports so industriously circulated by the Phenics respecting his health, to inquire, for his own personal satisfaction, directly of himself, whether there was any foundation for these reports, which gave his enemies so much consolation We are permitted to give the following extract from the reply of our venerable Chief Magistrate:

"I feel grateful to you for your solicitude for my health, and can assure you it has not been better for many years I had an attack of the prevailing fever of this place, from which I have entirely recovered. I feel more free from affliction than I have felt for ten years past. Providence has taken, and will take care of me. Contrary to the wishes and prayers of my enemies, I will live just so long as God wills that I should live."

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Gadsby's Hotel, at the seat of our National Government, contains 168 rooms, and can accommodate during the session of Congress, 200 boarders in the best style.

A Screamer!—Italian papers state that an organized being has been found in Africa which seems to form a link in the chain between the animal and vegetable kingdoms. This singular being has the form of a spotted serpent. It creeps along the ground, and in lieu of an head, it has a flower formed like a small bell which contains a slimy liquid. Flies and other insects attracted by the sweet taste of this liquid, enter the flower and are retained there by its glutinous nature. The flower then closes and remains closed until the prisoners are crushed and transformed into chyle. The indigestible parts, such as the head and the wings, are rejected by two inferior openings with spiral windings. The skin of this serpent-plant resembles leaves, the flesh is white & tender. The inhabitants of the country eat it and consider it a great delicacy!

N. Y. Enquirer.

Chimnies on Fire.—The prefect of police of Paris has directed that a quantity of flour of sulphur should be continally kept at the watch house of the firemen in that metropolis, and at the places of residence of the Police Officers Flour of sulphur, as has been demonstrated in theory and as experience has shewn, will effectually put out a fire in the chimney. It is only necessary to burn a small quantity on the hearth of a fire place, the chimney of which is on fire. The sulphur combining with the oxygen of the air, fills the chimney with sulphuric acid gas, which stops almost immediately the combustion of carbon, the basis of soot. At the first view it appears strange that by increasing one fire, another is extinguished, but the means alluded to are as powerful as simple. It is almost superfluous to observe that flour of sulphur can only be successfully used to put out a fire in a chimney & that in case of other fires, it would not only be useless but dangerous.—*N. Y. Courier.*

A Lucky Hod Carrier.—A black fellow arrayed in tatters, and those tatters liberally sprinkled with mortar, the symbol of his profession, presented the ticket combination numbers 43 49 56 which came up a prize of $20,000 in the New-York Lottery, which drew on Wednesday last, at the counter of Mr Robert T. Bicknell, Lottery and Exchange Broker, in Chesnut street, yesterday morning, and immediately received from the same the due amount in cash. We understand the lucky ticket was obtained of Mr. Francis, immediately in the rear of the Arcade.—The lucky holder appeared perfectly satisfied with his bargain, but evinced less excitement on the occasion than might have been expected.

Philadelphia Inq.

Miss Clark the Lilliputian songstress, 37 inches high and 20 years of age, is at the Albany Museum. A stop appears to be put upon her age as well as her growth.

The Fredericton Royal Gazette, of the 16th states, that the release of the American prisoners at Madawasca, was owing to a communication from "His Majesty's Minister at Washington, to his excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by which it appears that the proceedings of those individuals have been distinctly disavowed by the Government of the State of Maine, and discountenanced by the General Government of the United States, whose avowed object and desire is, as is stated, to avoid any collision or disturbances of the existing state of things, until the intentions of both parties respecting the award of the King of Netherlands should be fully known"

On the above, the editors of the Eastport Sentinel remarks, "If it be true that the Governor of this State has disavowed the proceedings of the people at Madawasca, who acted under *his* authority, we think he had better resign his office and give the people a chance to elect a *suitable* person to govern them."

Eccentricity finds eccentric reasons for its doings. Schlager, a Danish man of fortune, sold his estate, and fixed in the northermost corner of Iceland. He said that he fixed there because he hated the confined air of Europe, and chose to have his breeze fresh from the pole.

An Englishman, some years ago, was found vegetating in the midst of bogs and solitudes, in a village on the west coast of Ireland His reason was, to be in the next post town to America.

A Spaniard perched his house on the summit of the Sierra Morena; on being asked, "why he preferred that place of clouds, storms, and solitude?" he said, "that he was tired of mankind, and the clouds hid mankind from him; that he was tired of his wife's tongue, and that the storms drowned her talk; and as to the solitude, he could not be solitary, who had the angels for his next door neighbors"

Tough.—A writer in a St. Clairsville Ohio paper tells the following story as every word true:

"In Nov. 1827, then living in Harrison county, Ohio, I killed a small hog and dressed it on the face of a large red oak stump. In the March following I observed most of the bristles left on the stump from dressing the hog, to be sticking into the wood endwise—and on pulling them out, I found to each bristle two or three *roots* from ½ to ¾ of an inch long, having actually commenced a vegetable growth."

The writer of this curious piece of natural history must be the same man of whom it is told that on a certain time when slaughtering a hog in the woods, he lost his jackknife, which dropped among the dried leaves; and in the following summer happening to pass the same place he was surprised to see a large bush covered with jackknives which hung depending from the stems like fruit.

SIMPLE AMBITION.

About twenty-three years ago, the vane of Strasburg Cathedral was struck by lightning, so that it hung on one side, threatening by its fall to endanger the lives of the people below. The alarm was so great, that the authorities, after a special consultation, posted bills about the streets, offering any reward that should be required to any one that would venture to ascend and strike off the vane. While the good citizens were reading this announcement, a peasant from the department of the Landes passed by, and being unable to read, he inquired the purport of the advertisement. When informed, he immediately offered his services for that purpose, and was conducted to the mayor and the bishop, who happened to be both in the Hotel de Ville at the time. They questioned him and fully acquainted him with the difficulties of the enterprise—such as the real height, and that the upper part of the spire could only be ascended by ladders on the outside. However, nothing daunted, he persisted in his resolution to perform the feat on the morrow.

All Strasburg was assembling in the open places of the city on the next day; and although admiring his courage as they saw him ascend, they most prudently refrained from cheering him as he deserved. Few who were then shading their eyes from the sun, in order to gaze on the spire, but must have envied him the scene of surpassing loveliness that was spread below him. although it is probable that neither the green landscape fading into blue distance, the relics of ancient castles, nor the beautiful Rhine glittering in sunshine, detained his regards He who at home, in his own barren and level sands, had been used to no greater elevations than his stilts, was now mounting like an eagle towards heaven, and admired by thousands. When he reached the summit, he deliberately seated himself on the highest stone, with one leg on each side of the vane; and while his clothes were visibly fluttered in a strong breeze at such an eminence, he, with a hammer and chisel, displaced the cross that had caused such alarm. It flew spinning to the earth, and borne away by the wind, fell in a neighboring field, where it sunk twenty inches into the soil The air was now rent with acclamations towards him (for, be it remarked, he was the only person who had even proposed to effect its removal) On his descent, he was carried in triumph to the Hotel de Ville. Being thanked by the authorities then and there assembled, and assured of their intense anxiety for his life ever since he had quitted the earth, he was asked what was the recompense he demanded? He modestly replied, "that if they were pleased with what he had performed, he hoped they would not think him presumptuous, but he should so much like to walk through the Arsenal, and see all its wonderful stores and docks!"—& they could not prevail upon him to ask more.

A week afterwards he left Strasburg, with twenty five Napoleons in his pocket; and declared that he had never before spent his time so agreeably as he did in that city, for he had seen the Imperial Arsenal, the fortifications, and many other fine, as well as useful, sights, and had been continually feasted gratis by the rich and the great folks.

From the New-York Enquirer.

MURDER.

It is now long since the public papers announced, that a female had been apprehended at Bremen on a charge of having committed murders of unparalleled atrocity. The slow progress made in criminal proceedings there, as is common through all Germany, has prevented her from being brought to trial and sentenced until lately. Our last papers from Europe contain the following account of the proceedings in the case of this woman.

Marguerite Timm received a tolerably good education, her father a tailor at Brenham, lived in easy circumstances. In 1808, at the age of 20 years, she married one Mettemberg, a saddler, who also possessed some property. Seven children were the fruit of this marriage; three of them survived their father, at whose decease the widow found herself in possession of an ample fortune In 1815, in the space of a few months after the decease of her husband, death also carried off her mother and her three remaining children. The following year her only brother also died, on his return home after a long absence, and when the property of the father was about to be divided.

In 1817 the widow entered into a second marriage with a Mr. Gottfried, with whom she, by her own confession, had carried on an illicit intercourse during the life of her first husband. Some days after the marriage, Gottfried died suddenly. Six years elapsed, and she was on the point of marrying a Mr. Zimmerman, when he was attacked by a severe illness, and died. In 1826, the widow sold her house to a Mr. Rumpf, a cartwright, retaining, however, one apartment in it, for her own use. Some months expired, and the wife of Rumpf died in childbed, when the widow Gottfried took charge of the household of Rumpf He was attacked from time to time with violent vomitings On the 6th March, 1828, he perceived that a piece of bacon which had been cooked by the widow Gottfried, was covered with some strange substance. He caused it to be examined by his physician, who immediately declared that there was a large quantity of arsenic on it. On information given by the physician, the widow Gottfried was apprehended.

The police then received considerable information from different persons, in relation to the conduct of this woman It was proved on the trial, and she confessed, that she had given arsenic to a number of persons, fifteen of whom died in consequence, and seventeen others survived. On the trial, circumstances came out which justified a belief that she had given poison to other individuals, to whom it had not been fatal. In consequence of the number of murders proved against her, it was, however, thought necessary to go into an investigation of these cases

The woman confessed that she was induced by motives of interest to commit some of these murders, but as to others, she could only attribute her conduct to an irresistible desire to give poison, and to see her victims perish. The counsel, in her defence, endeavored to avail himself of this latter declaration, to show that she was laboring under monomania, and in consequence, that there was no criminal intention.—Medical men who were examined on this point, declared that they could discover in her no physical cause which could give rise to such a monomania, and the defence in consequence did not succeed. The following is the judgment given by the criminal court of Bremen, on the 17th September, 1830

In the trial held on Marguerite Timm, widow of the late Michael Christopher Gottfried, accused of poisoning and of other crimes, the Court declares the widow Gottfried, (who has besides committed sundry thefts, acts of swindling and perjury, as well as attempted to cause abortion,) convicted and guilty.—

1st Of having assassinated, by means of poison, her father and mother, her three children, her first and second husband, her brother, her betrothed Paul Thomas Zimmerman, Mrs. Anne Louisa Meyerholz, Mrs John Mosees, the wife of the cartwright, John Christopher Rumpf, the wife of the cooper, Frederick Schmidt, and lastly, the wife of the locksmith, Frederick Kleine, at Hanover; as also, of having besides caused the death by poison of Miss Eliza Schmidt, daughter of the said Frederick Schmidt, which last act however was not premeditated

2d Of having administered poison to the said John Christopher Rumpf, at diverse times, with the intention of killing him, after having by the same means destroyed his health.

3d. Of having administered poison to a great number of other individuals, with premeditation, but without intention to kill them, though it proved extremely pernicious to the health of those individuals.

In consequence, and conformably to the 130th article of the criminal code, the court condemns the widow Gottfried for the crimes she has committed; and as a useful warning to those who might be tempted to imitate her, to have her head cut off with the sword, and that the expenses of trial, judgment and execution, shall be defrayed from the property of the condemned person.

The execution of the widow Gottfried took place on the 21st of April, 1831, on the Cathedral square, at Bremen The Protestant clergyman who had attended her during her imprisonment, only quitted her at the last moment. Her hair was cut off, and she was then clad in a white under dress, decorated with black ribbons A white cap, with the same colored ribbons, was placed on her head She showed the utmost resignation, and entered the fatal cart, which passed through a number of streets, with the greatest coolness, but when she reached the foot of the scaffold, she had hardly strength to descend from the cart An officer of justice here again read her sentence, & she was then placed in an arm-chair and tied She begged the executioner to cause her as little suffering as possible. He performed his office, and at one single blow separated her head from her body. There were more than 15,000 spectators to witness the execution.

Foreign Missions—A Company of Missionaries, now at New-Bedford, ready to embark for the Sandwich Islands, consists of nineteen persons; eight of them are ordained Missionaries, one is a physician, one a printer, and nine are females The Recorder of this morning says, this is the largest company of Missionaries which has ever gone from this country. The first Missionaries embarked for the Sandwich Islands in the autumn of 1819; they were followed by a reinforcement in 1822, by a second in 1827, and by a third in 1830. Should the present company arrive in safety, there will be fifty seven persons on the Islands from this country, besides eight or ten natives, who have been educated in this country, and sent back, and who are now engaged in teaching their countrymen — Two printing presses have been sent out, which have been employed in printing elementary books for the schools, and portions of the Scriptures The whole of the New, and a considerable part of the Old Testament, have been translated There are nine hundred schools on the several Islands, taught by native teachers, and embracing about 50,000 readers; these schools have cost the Board nothing but the books, the expense of which is estimated at about thirty cents for each scholar The natives, however, exchange their own labor, provisions, and articles of necessity, for the books which they receive, thus diminishing the expense of the establishment to the Parent Society. The Missionaries receive no salary, nor have they any private property or trade The natives have built convenient houses for worship in numerous villages.

The Recorder also contains letters from Mr. Brewer, at Smyrna, and one from Mr Temple, at Malta From the former we learn that two schools were established at Harvan about a year since, at which there have been about one hundred and sixty female scholars The latter says, "We had exulted in the freedom of Greece, but Turkey enjoys greater freedom than she" It is too obviously the policy of the present Greek government to oppose indirectly all our efforts for the amelioration of this country. We have abundance of this."

The Ohio legislature have prohibited the circulation of notes less than $5.

Effects of Fear.—The Courier des Etats Unis (New-York) of Nov. 26th, states that six criminals, who had been condemned to death in St. Petersburg, (Russia,) were conducted into a hospital which had been appropriated to the victims of the Cholera Morbus, and placed in beds where men had died from that disease. Of these facts the criminals themselves were uninformed; and they remained *for three weeks*, in the hospital, in perfect health. They were then asked if they would be willing to expose themselves to the contagion of the Cholera Morbus, instead of being immediately executed, with the proviso that, if they escaped the disease, they should be pardoned Of course, they consented. They were then conducted into an *uninfected* hospital, placed in *clean beds*, and in a few days they were all *frightened into* the Cholera, and four out of the six died of it!

The Northampton Courier says it has been discovered, "by some queer Yankee," that Corn-broom seed will yield Whiskey by distillation. This seed, it adds, can be procured for 30 cents per bushel, from which can be obtained 10 quarts of whiskey!

CONVENTIONS.

This is an age of conventions; we notice the following among those that occupy attention:—The National Republican convention, to be held in Baltimore on the 2d Monday in December; the (Van Buren) Jackson state convention of Pennsylvania, to be held in Harrisburg on the 8th of January; the Jackson and Wolf convention, to be held in Harrisburg on the 4th of March; the anti-Masonic state convention, to be held in Harrisburg on the 22d of February; a young men's National Republican convention is proposed for the 4th of March; in Washington, D. C the anti Masonic young men's convention in this state is talked of; the National Republicans have thought it a duty to look to *ordinary means for success*, and may hold a state convention early next spring; a military convention will be held at Harrisburg early in the coming year, with a view to some revision of the militia laws *Frank Repub.*

[☞ The next 8th of January and 4th of March occur on *Sunday!*]

LANCASTER, Dec. 2.

Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer.—At the late Sessions in this City, Matthias McCumseh was arraigned and tried for the murder of Michael Wimer at a militia training, in Drumore township, in May last. He was convicted of Murder in the second degree and sentenced to twelve years confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary

Daniel Shaffer, who some months ago, made a voluntary confession before T. Charlton, Esq. Mayor of Frederick, that he had some time in March last, violated and murdered Elizabeth Bower, an aged and decrepid widow, in Marietta, was tried and convicted, (principally on his own confession, though he plead not guilty,) of murder in the first degree, and received sentence of death on Monday last.

John Albright, charged with having caused the death of a man named Kaufman in this city, in June last, was tried on an indictment of manslaughter and acquitted.

The trial of Simon Eichholtz indicted for manslaughter, in having occasioned the death of a man named Lynch, in the streets of this City, last summer, has been postponed until the third Monday in January next.

South Carolina.—The Legislature of this State met on Monday last. In anticipation of the session, which is likely to be a memorable one, the Charleston City Gazette thus remarks: "A crisis in State affairs is generally supposed to be at hand, and to depend upon its deliberations. Parties have arrived at that pitch of excitement, that half measures are no longer to be looked for— Every effort will doubtless be made by the violent for the attainment of Nullification, whether through the legitimate call of a Convention, or by the less protracted, and unconstitutional assumption of power to that end, by that body itself. We forbear to conjecture and dread to contemplate the progress of the dim vast beyond—'Shadows, clouds, & darkness, rest upon it."

At a Meeting of the Nashville Congressional District, in Tennessee, *opposed* to the re-election of ANDREW JACKSON, as President of the United States, held at the Masonic Hall in Nashville, on Saturday, 12th November, 1831, John Hoover, Esq. of Rutherford, was called to the Chair, and Wilkins Tannehill, of Nashville, appointed Secretary At this meeting Dr. Boyd M'Nairy was chosen a Delegate to the National Republican Convention from that district, and Isaac Rawlings, Jr. of Memphis, and Wilkins Tannehill, of Nashville, were selected as Delegates from the State at large. Among the resolutions adopted on the occasion was the following:

"*Resolved*, That this meeting entertains the highest confidence in the talents and patriotism of HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, and recommend him as our choice of a Candidate to said Convention"

The influenza is prevalent in Philadelphia. Every other person you meet is afflicted with this disagreeable complaint. Remedy—Patience.

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Philadelphia Inq.

Miss Clark the Lilliputian songstress, 37 inches high and 20 years of age, is at the Albany Museum. A stop appears to be put upon her age as well as her growth.

The Fredericton Royal Gazette, of the 16th states, that the release of the American prisoners at Madawasca, was owing to a communication from "His Majesty's Minister at Washington, to his excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by which it appears that the proceedings of those individuals have been distinctly disavowed by the Government of the State of Maine, and discountenanced by the General Government of the United States, whose avowed object and desire is, as is stated, to avoid any collision or disturbances of the existing state of things, until the intentions of both parties respecting the award of the King of Netherlands should be fully known."

On the above, the editors of the Eastport Sentinel remarks, "If it be true that the Governor of this State has disavowed the proceedings of the people at Madawasca, who acted under *his* authority, we think he had better resign his office and give the people a chance to elect a *suitable* person to govern them."

Eccentricity finds eccentric reasons for its doings. Schlager, a Danish man of fortune, sold his estate, and fixed in the northermost corner of Iceland. He said that he fixed there because he hated the confined air of Europe, and chose to have his breeze fresh from the pole.

An Englishman, some years ago, was found vegetating in the midst of bogs and solitudes, in a village on the west coast of Ireland. His reason was, to be in the next post town to America.

A Spaniard perched his house on the summit of the Sierra Morena; on being asked, "why he preferred that place of clouds, storms, and solitude?" he said, "that he was tired of mankind, and the clouds hid mankind from him; that he was tired of his wife's tongue, and that the storms drowned her talk; and as to the solitude, he could not be solitary, who had the angels for his next door neighbors."

Tough.—A writer in a St. Clairsville Ohio paper tells the following story as every word true:

"In Nov. 1827, then living in Harrison county, Ohio, I killed a small hog and dressed it on the face of a large red oak stump. In the March following I observed most of the bristles left on the stump from dressing the hog, to be sticking into the wood endwise—and on pulling them out, I found to each bristle two or three *roots* from ½ to ¾ of an inch long, having actually commenced a vegetable growth."

The writer of this curious piece of natural history must be the same man of whom it is told that on a certain time when slaughtering a hog in the woods, he lost his jackknife, which dropped among the dried leaves; and in the following summer happening to pass the same place he was surprised to see a large bush covered with jackknives which hung depending from the stems like fruit.

SIMPLE AMBITION.

About twenty-three years ago, the vane of Strasburg Cathedral was struck by lightning, so that it hung on one side, threatening by its fall to endanger the lives of the people below. The alarm was so great, that the authorities, after a special consultation, posted bills about the streets, offering any reward that should be required to any one that would venture to ascend and strike off the vane. While the good citizens were reading this announcement, a peasant from the department of the Landes passed by, and being unable to read, he inquired the purport of the advertisement. When informed, he immediately offered his services for that purpose, and was conducted to the mayor and the bishop, who happened to be both in the Hotel de Ville at the time. They questioned him, and fully acquainted him with the difficulties of the enterprise—such as the real height, and that the upper part of the spire could only be ascended by ladders on the outside. However, nothing daunted, he persisted in his resolution to perform the feat on the morrow.

All Strasburg was assembling in the open places of the city on the next day; and although admiring his courage as they saw him ascend, they most prudently refrained from cheering him as he deserved. Few who were then shading their eyes from the sun, in order to gaze on the spire, but must have envied him the scene of surpassing loveliness that was spread below him, although it is probable that neither the green landscape fading into blue distance, the relics of ancient castles, nor the beautiful Rhine glittering in sunshine, detained his regards. He who at home, in his own barren and level sands, had been used to no greater elevations than his stilts, was now mounting like an eagle towards heaven, and admired by thousands. When he reached the summit, he deliberately seated himself on the highest stone, with one leg on each side of the vane; and while his clothes were visibly fluttered in a strong breeze at such an eminence, he, with a hammer and chisel, displaced the cross that had caused such alarm. It flew spinning to the earth, and borne away by the wind, fell in a neighboring field, where it sank twenty inches into the soil. The air was now rent with acclamations towards him (for, be it remarked, he was the only person who had even proposed to effect its removal) On his descent, he was carried in triumph to the Hotel de Ville. Being thanked by the authorities then and there assembled, and assured of their intense anxiety for his life ever since he had quitted the earth, he was asked what was the recompense he demanded? He modestly replied, "that if they were pleased with what he had performed, he hoped they would not think him presumptuous, but he should so much like to walk through the Arsenal, and see all its wonderful stores and docks!"—& they could not prevail upon him to ask more.

A week afterwards he left Strasburg, with twenty-five Napoleons in his pocket; and declared that he had never before spent his time so agreeably as he did in that city, for he had seen the Imperial Arsenal, the fortifications, and many other fine, as well as useful, sights, and had been continually feasted gratis by the rich and the great folks.

From the New-York Enquirer.

MURDER.

It is now long since the public papers announced, that a female had been apprehended at Bremen on a charge of having committed murders of unparalleled atrocity. The slow progress made in criminal proceedings there, as is common through all Germany, has prevented her from being brought to trial and sentenced until lately. Our last papers from Europe contain the following account of the proceedings in the case of this woman.

Marguerite Timm received a tolerably good education, her father, a tailor at Brenham, lived in easy circumstances. In 1808, at the age of 20 years, she married one Mettemberg, a saddler, who also possessed some property. Seven children were the fruit of this marriage; three of them survived their father, at whose decease the widow found herself in possession of an ample fortune. In 1815, in the space of a few months after the decease of her husband, death also carried off her mother and her three remaining children. The following year her only brother also died, on his return home after a long absence, and when the property of the father was about to be divided.

In 1817 the widow entered into a second marriage with a Mr. Gottfried, with whom she, by her own confession, had carried on an illicit intercourse during the life of her first husband. Some days after the marriage, Gottfried died suddenly. Six years elapsed, and she was on the point of marrying a Mr. Zimmerman, when he was attacked by a severe illness, and died. In 1826, the widow sold her house to a Mr. Rumpf, a cartwright, retaining, however, one apartment in it, for her own use. Some months expired, and the wife of Rumpf died in childbed, when the widow Gottfried took charge of the household of Rumpf. He was attacked from time to time with violent vomitings. On the 6th March, 1828, he perceived that a piece of bacon which had been cooked by the widow Gottfried, was covered with some strange substance. He caused it to be examined by his physician, who immediately declared that there was a large quantity of arsenic on it. On information given by the physician, the widow Gottfried was apprehended.

The police then received considerable information from different persons, in relation to the conduct of this woman. It was proved on the trial, and she confessed, that she had given arsenic to a number of persons, fifteen of whom died in consequence, and seventeen others survived. On the trial, circumstances came out which justified a belief that she had given poison to other individuals, to whom it had not been fatal. In consequence of the number of murders proved against her, it was, however, thought necessary to go into an investigation of these cases.

The woman confessed that she was induced by motives of interest to commit some of these murders, but as to others, she could only attribute her conduct to an irresistible desire to give poison, and to see her victims perish. The counsel, in her defence, endeavored to avail himself of this latter declaration, to show that she was laboring under monomania, and in consequence, that there was no criminal intention.—Medical men who were examined on this point, declared that they could discover in her no physical cause which could give rise to such a monomania, and the defence in consequence did not succeed. The following is the judgment given by the criminal court of Bremen, on the 17th September, 1830.

In the trial held on Marguerite Timm, widow of the late Michael Christopher Gottfried, accused of poisoning and of other crimes, the Court declares the widow Gottfried, (who has besides committed sundry thefts, acts of swindling and perjury, as well as attempted to cause abortion,) convicted and guilty—

1st. Of having assassinated, by means of poison, her father and mother, her three children, her first and second husband, her brother, her betrothed Paul Thomas Zimmerman, Mrs. Anne Louisa Meyerholz, Mrs John Mosees, the wife of the cartwright, John Christopher Rumpf, the wife of the cooper, Frederick Schmidt, and lastly, the wife of the locksmith, Frederick Kleine, at Hanover; as also, of having besides caused the death by poison of Miss Eliza Schmidt, daughter of the said Frederick Schmidt, which last act however was not premeditated.

2d. Of having administered poison to the said John Christopher Rumpf, at diverse times, with the intention of killing him, after having by the same means destroyed his health.

3d. Of having administered poison to a great number of other individuals, with premeditation, but without intention to kill them, though it proved extremely pernicious to the health of those individuals.

In consequence, and conformably to the 130th article of the criminal code, the court condemns the widow Gottfried for the crimes she has committed; and as a useful warning to those who might be tempted to imitate her, to have her head cut off with the sword, and that the expenses of trial, judgment and execution, shall be defrayed from the property of the condemned person.

The execution of the widow Gottfried took place on the 21st of April, 1831, on the Cathedral square, at Bremen. The Protestant clergyman who had attended her during her imprisonment, only quitted her at the last moment. Her hair was cut off, and she was then clad in a white under dress, decorated with black ribbons. A white cap, with the same colored ribbons, was placed on her head. She showed the utmost resignation, and entered the fatal cart, which passed through a number of streets, with the greatest coolness; but when she reached the foot of the scaffold, she had hardly strength to descend from the cart. An officer of justice here again read her sentence, & she was then placed in an arm-chair and tied. She begged the executioner to cause her as little suffering as possible. He performed his office, and at one single blow separated her head from her body. There were more than 35,000 spectators to witness the execution.

Foreign Missions.—A Company of Missionaries, now at New-Bedford, ready to embark for the Sandwich Islands, consists of nineteen persons; eight of them are ordained Missionaries, one is a physician, one a printer, and nine are females. The Recorder of this morning says, this is the largest company of Missionaries which has ever gone from this country. The first Missionaries embarked for the Sandwich Islands in the autumn of 1819; they were followed by a reinforcement in 1822, by a second in 1827, and by a third in 1830. Should the present company arrive in safety, there will be fifty seven persons on the Islands from this country, besides eight or ten natives, who have been educated in this country, and sent back, and who are now engaged in teaching their countrymen.—Two printing presses have been sent out, which have been employed in printing elementary books for the schools, and portions of the Scriptures. The whole of the New, and a considerable part of the Old Testament, have been translated. There are nine hundred schools on the several Islands, taught by native teachers, and embracing about 50,000 readers: these schools have cost the Board nothing but the books, the expense of which is estimated at about thirty cents for each scholar. The natives, however, exchange their own labor, provisions, and articles of necessity, for the books which they receive, thus diminishing the expense of the establishment to the Parent Society. The Missionaries receive no salary, nor have they any private property or trade. The natives have built convenient houses for worship in numerous villages.

The Recorder also contains letters from Mr. Brewer, at Smyrna, and one from Mr Temple, at Malta. From the former we learn that two schools were established at Haivali about a year since, at which there have been about one hundred and sixty female scholars. The latter says, "We had exulted in the freedom of Greece, but Turkey enjoys greater freedom than she. It is too obviously the policy of the present Greek government to oppose indirectly all our efforts for the amelioration of this country. We have abundance of this."

The Ohio legislature have prohibited the circulation of notes less than $5.

Effects of Fear.—The Courier des Etats Unis (New-York) of Nov. 26th, states that six criminals, who had been condemned to death in St. Petersburg, (Russia,) were conducted into a hospital which had been appropriated to the victims of the Cholera Morbus, and placed in beds where men had died from that disease. Of these facts the criminals themselves were uniformed; and they remained *for three weeks*, in the hospital, in perfect health. They were then asked if they would be willing to expose themselves to the contagion of the Cholera Morbus, instead of being immediately executed, with the proviso that, if they escaped the disease, they should be pardoned. Of course, they consented. They were then conducted into an *uninfected* hospital, placed in *clean beds*, and in a few days they were all *frightened into* the Cholera, and four out of the six died of it!

The Northampton Courier says it has been discovered, "by some queer Yankee," that Corn-broom seed will yield Whiskey by distillation. This seed, it adds, can be procured for 30 cents per bushel, from which can be obtained 10 quarts of whiskey!

CONVENTIONS.

This is an age of conventions; we notice the following among those that occupy attention:—The National Republican convention, to be held in Baltimore on the 2d Monday in December; the (Van Buren) Jackson state convention of Pennsylvania, to be held in Harrisburg on the 8th of January; the Jackson and Wolf convention, to be held in Harrisburg on the 4th of March; the anti-Masonic state convention, to be held in Harrisburg on the 22d of February; a young men's National Republican convention is proposed for the 4th of March; in Washington, D. C. the anti-Masonic young men's convention in this state is talked of; the National Republicans have thought it a duty to look to *ordinary* means for success, and may hold a state convention early next spring; a military convention will be held at Harrisburg early in the coming year, with a view to some revision of the militia laws. *Frank. Repub.*

[☞The next 8th of January and 4th of March occur on *Sunday!*]

LANCASTER, Dec. 2.

Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer.—At the late Sessions in this City, Matthias McCumseh was arraigned and tried for the murder of Michael Wimer at a militia training, in Drumore township, in May last. He was convicted of Murder in the second degree and sentenced to twelve years confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Daniel Shæffer, who some months ago, made a voluntary confession before T. Charlton, Esq. Mayor of Frederick, that he had some time in March last, violated and murdered Elizabeth Bower, an aged and decrepid widow, in Marietta, was tried and convicted, (principally on his own confession, though he plead not guilty,) of murder in the first degree, and received sentence of death on Monday last.

John Albright, charged with having caused the death of a man named Kaufman in this city, in June last, was tried on an indictment of manslaughter and acquitted.

The trial of Simon Eichholtz indicted for manslaughter, in having occasioned the death of a man named Lynch, in the streets of this City, last summer, has been postponed until the third Monday in January next.

South Carolina.—The Legislature of this State met on Monday last. In anticipation of the session, which is likely to be a memorable one, the Charleston City Gazette thus remarks: "A crisis in State affairs is generally supposed to be at hand, and to depend upon its deliberations. Parties have arrived at that pitch of excitement, that half measures are no longer to be looked for. Every effort will doubtless be made by the violent for the attainment of Nullification, whether through the legitimate call of a Convention, or by the less protracted, and unconstitutional assumption of power, to that end, by that body itself. We forbear to conjecture and dread to contemplate the progress of the dim vast beyond—'Shadows, clouds, & darkness, rest upon it.'"

At a Meeting of the Nashville Congressional District, in Tennessee, *opposed* to the re-election of ANDREW JACKSON, as President of the United States, held at the Masonic Hall in Nashville, on Saturday, 12th November, 1831, John Hoover, Esq. of Rutherford, was called to the Chair, and Wilkins Tannehill, of Nashville, appointed Secretary. At this meeting Dr. Boyd M'Nairy was chosen a Delegate to the National Republican Convention from that district; and Isaac Rawlings, Jr. of Memphis, and Wilkins Tannehill, of Nashville, were selected as Delegates from the State at large. Among the resolutions adopted on the occasion was the following:

"*Resolved*, That this meeting entertains the highest confidence in the talents and patriotism of HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, and recommend him as our choice of a Candidate to said Convention."

The influenza is prevalent in Philadelphia. Every other person you meet is afflicted with this disagreeable complaint. Remedy—Patience.

From the National Journal.

Cattle.—We are happy to find that more attention than formerly has been recently paid to the raising of stock. The sale of the celebrated cattle of JOHN HARE POWEL, of Philadelphia, enabled many farmers of means and enterprise to possess themselves of some valuable animals. A good proportion of this valuable stock is now in the possession of CHARLES A BARNITZ, Esq of Spring Dale farm, near York, Pennsylvania. The following description of one or two of the cows, which we copy from Poulson's Advertiser, will be found interesting to many of our readers. We are inclined to class farmers who give their attention to the improvement of stock among the most, if not the most, useful of our citizens.

"To see these cattle alone is worth a visit to his residence. There are about twenty or thirty head of the full blood. Among the former is the celebrated Bellina, the famous butter cow. In her appearance she is far below many of her companions, though when critically examined, her *points* are all good. The straight back,—the perfect level of the spinal column from the horns to the tail,—the square sides, the wide hips, the full brisket, the intelligent countenance and wide spreading bag, are all there; but she makes a pound of butter at every milking, and hence she has not the sleek fat sides, and the *filling up* so necessary to a finished and beautiful subject. She illustrates the idea perfectly, which we have so often inculcated, that a deep milker or a great butter yielder cannot be easily kept fat. She illustrated another position we have advanced, that milk from different cows, apparently of equal richness, is very differently constituted. In some, cheesy matter and whey prevail, in others cheesy matter and oil, and in others oil and whey prevail with but a slight quantity of cheesy matter. The first is common milk, affording a small quantity of cream, and poor skim milk; the second affords a medium quantity of cream, and makes good cheese, and good skim milk; the last affords a very large quantity of cream, no cheese scarcely, and very poor skim milk—so poor indeed that it is scarcely fit for use. This is the case with Bellina; when her milk has stood the proper length of time, the cream, (the milk being three or four inches deep,) is nearly half an inch thick, and so firm that it will almost bear lifting like a buckwheat cake, the skim milk being very inferior. Mrs. BARNITZ took about half a pint of her cream in a bowl, and in a few minutes produced six ounces of the finest butter we ever tasted, by simply stirring it with a teaspoon. The buttermilk produced was less than a small wine glass full, and that of quite a poor quality. This cow, unlike the generality of her breed, has coarse hair, and is of ordinary size, and, as before remarked, would be taken for an ordinary animal, except upon critical examination by a good judge. Very high offers have been made for her and her calves.

Another cow presented a remarkable character; she was the largest we ever saw, measuring between the points of her hips about two feet four inches—We could not take the measurement exactly, as she was rather shy of our stick, but we satisfied ourselves that we were not an inch out of the way, and think that we are within the truth. She is of good proportion in all parts. She has not had a calf since she was imported, in consequence as it is supposed of some injury on the voyage. The proprietor expects to fatten this cow for the Baltimore market, and if he does we shall be able to boast of a beef superior in weight and quality to any ever slaughtered in America.

There are many beautiful young bulls and heifers for sale. We noticed a pair of calves as white as swans, of equal size and age, that attract great attention, and induce high offers. We must not pass over the fine young animal selected by Mr. B. for his stock bull. He is beyond all comparison the finest animal of the kind we ever saw, and has the fine points of his breed in the greatest perfection imaginable—When we have heard that if the legs were cut off upon a line with the bottom of the belly, and the neck perpendicularly with the breast, the body would form a perfect oblong square, the sides of which would be just double the width of the ends, we have been in the habit of considering it a fancy-sketch; but actual measurement and examination of this bull convinces us of its truth."

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the "Temperance Society of Gettysburg and its vicinity," will be held at the Court-house, on *Saturday the 10th of December next*, at 3 o'clock, P. M. when several Addresses will be delivered by persons elected for that purpose, at our last meeting. It is earnestly hoped that the *Members* of the Society will be more punctual in their attendance than heretofore—as there will be a motion made at that time to amend one of the Articles of the Constitution. ☞The Citizens are respectfully invited to attend.

S. R. RUSSELL, *Sec'y.*

Nov. 29. 1m

FRESH ASSORTMENT OF Goods.

☞THIS DAY,

DANNER & ZIEGLER,

ARE receiving and opening a SECOND STOCK of Goods this Fall, comprising every article of

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, China, Glass & Queens-ware,

LEGHORN, STRAW, GIMP, NAVARINO, DUNSTABLE AND ORLEANS BONNETS,

Fur and Hair Caps,

which are to be sold as low as any man can sell. Grateful for past favors, they solicit a continuance of the same.

Gettysburg, Nov. 28. tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby warned not to take any assignment of, or pay to any person but the subscriber, the following Notes, given by the persons hereafter named to the subscriber, and dated 21st day of October, 1831, viz. Henry Hagan, Jacob Long, Joseph Walker, John Baker, Peter Epley, and John Cownover, jr in all of which there is bail except that of John Cownover, jr.—they being the Notes for articles bought at my sale, which have been stolen from me or lost

JOHN COWNOVER, Sen.

Nov. 23, 1831. (29) 4t

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the subscriber will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on *Saturday the 10th day of December next*, at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

part of the Estate of JACOB GILBERT, deceased, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Philip Long, John Rex, Henry Bender and others, containing

116 ACRES,

and allowance, of Patented Land, on which are erected a two-story weather-boarded

Dwelling-house, &

Stone Back Building, which has been kept as a TAVERN, a Bank Barn, Tenant house, and Smith-shop. There are two wells of good water and two Orchards on the premises

Attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known on the day of sale, by DAVID WILLS, *Adm'r.*

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Nov. 15. ts

DE LA MONTERAT'S

Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR the Cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind—the most valuable remedy ever yet discovered for the cure of Consumptions and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to consumptions. To all afflicted with those troublesome affections, an immediate use of this highly celebrated specific is only necessary to convince the most incredulous of its possessing qualities superior to any other medical preparation yet discovered. This specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, plants, &c. In combination of those most valuable herbs it becomes a balsam of superior value to the human family. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, & composes the disturbed nerves; and while it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs, improves digestion, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific is also given in safety—it is mild and pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. A great many well authenticated certificates could be obtained: the proprietor is opposed to any thing like puff and prefers to risk it on its own merits alone. The public will please to be cautious of a spurious article—none are genuine without the signature of the proprietor alone, which will accompany each bill of direction.

Price One Dollar—for sale by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist.

Gettysburg, Aug. 30. tf

Potter's EYE-WATER,

For the cure of Sore, or Inflamed Eyes.

MR. POTTER:

SIR—I take pleasure to bear testimony to the excellent effects of your Eye Water.—Two cases occurred in my family, viz my wife and son, who were both troubled with very weak eyes; and by its operation on a person in my employ, I was induced to a trial, which, I am happy to say, has realized my anticipations; and I believe it to be a remedy of intrinsic merit in the cure of sore eyes.

Your's, with respect,

S. MARSHALL,

Fifth, near Chesnut-street.

Moore's Mills, Del. Co. Pa. May 4, 1830.

MR. W POTTER:

Dear Sir—For several months my eyes were in such a diseased condition that I could hardly see. Various washes and remedies were tried, but did no good until Mr. D Connor furnished me with some of your Eye-Water, which in 48 hours removed all pain, and every vestige of inflammation. My family have all been afflicted in the same way, and similar [illegible] remedy.

Your obedient servant,

S. M'LAUGHLIN.

—ALSO—

POTTER'S

Oxygenated Anti-Febrifuge,

For the cure of Intermitting Fever or Fever and Ague

It does not contain a particle of any mineral substance whatever, but is strictly and purely vegetable. Certificates of cures, and printed directions for taking the medicine, accompany each bottle.

Just received & for Sale at the Drug Store of Dr. J. GILBERT, Gettysburg.

Nov. 15. eotf

NOTICE.

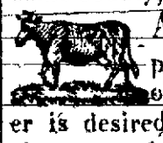
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH K. M'CULLOUGH, late of Cumberland township, deceased, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to discharge the same without delay; and all those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WM. WHITE, } Adm.
JAS. M'CULLOUGH, }

Nov. 29. 4t

STRAY COW.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Menallen township, Adams county, in the last of September,



A Red & White Cow,

pretty large, 9 or 10 years old—no marks. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away

JOHN DILLON.

Nov. 29. 3t

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Wednesday the 21st day of December next*, on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, on the road leading from Hanover to Gettysburg, adjoining land of George Lawrence, Jacob Dellone, the heirs of John M'Creary and others, containing

111 ACRES,

more or less, of Limestone Land, with excellent Meadows, and about 20 Acres of Woodland. The Conowago creek runs through it in two places—

The improvements are

2 Dwelling-Houses,

a good Barn and Stabling, and a good Orchard—To be sold as the Estate of JOHN SHRIVER, Esq. deceased.

At the same time & place, Will be Sold,

A QUANTITY OF

Wheat, Rye and Corn,

by the bushel—also

Grain in the ground.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

JOHN AULABAUGH, } Adm.
M C. CLARKSON, }

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Nov. 29. ts

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 17th day of December next*, on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Late the Estate of JOHN FICKES, Esq. deceased, containing

21 ACRES

and 38 Perches, with allowance, situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjacent to the town of Petersburg, (York Springs,) adjoining lands of Fletcher Moorhead, Jacob Gardner and others, on which are erected a

large and convenient two story **Brick House & Kitchen,**

a Brick Spring-house, a double Barn, and frame Wood-house. There is a never-failing spring of water convenient to the house and barn, with a fountain pump near the kitchen door. About 7 Acres of the above Tract are cleared, and under good fence—the remainder covered with excellent Timber. There is an Orchard of Peach & Apple-Trees on the premises.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known by

JACOB FICKES, & } Adm's.
PETER H. SMITH, }

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Nov. 29. ts

THE

"Lancaster Republican"

FOR SALE.

I will sell, upon reasonable terms, if application be made soon, the office of the "Lancaster Republican." The Subscription List is very respectable, and increasing, as will be shown—many new names having been added to it within the last two months. It has a good share of Job and Advertising custom. Possession will be given immediately, if it be required. For terms, apply (post paid) to

CYRUS S. JACOBS.

Lancaster, Nov. 29.

$10 REWARD.

LEFT the service of the subscriber, living in Straban township, Adams county, on the 15th ult, a NEGRO MAN, named

Samuel Armstrong,

aged about 58 years; above 6 feet high, and stout made; is lame; and has a large white mark on one of his legs above the ancle. He has with him two hats, one fur, and the other wool; and two coats, one blue, the other white—his other clothing not recollected.—The above Reward will be given for such information as will enable me to get him again.

PHILIP GRAFT.

Nov. 18. 5t

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Friday the 16th day of December next*, on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William M'Pherson, the heirs of John Sweney, deceased, the heirs of J M Conaughy, deceased, and others, containing

235 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected a

two-story weather boarded **Dwelling-house,**

a Log Barn, a good well of water, and an Orchard. There is a good proportion of excellent Woodland, and fine Meadow.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,

A Tract of unimproved Land,

Situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Dennis M'Guire, John Robinson and others, containing NINETY ACRES more or less.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,

Two Lots of Ground.

In Mummasburg, adjoining —— Hosler, and fronting on the Turnpike.—To be sold as the Estate of WM. HAMILTON, deceased.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P M of said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

JAMES BLACK, } Adm's.
JESSE HAMILTON, }

By the Court.

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Nov 8. ts

☞If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be RENTED

Extensive Manufactory

OF

PLATED WARES,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

JOHN WALLACE,

(Late of the well-known Firm of Wallace & Proctor, in Carlisle.)

TAKES this opportunity of informing the Public, that he has purchased the Establishment of MILLER & LITTLE, on East Middle-street, Gettysburg, where he is now manufacturing all kinds of

PLATED SADDLERY,

Harness & Carriage Mountings, &c.

of a superior quality—of which a full supply will always be kept on hand.—It is well known, that at his Establishment in Carlisle, he was enabled to sell his wares lower than they could be purchased for in the Cities; and he is determined that his Establishment in Gettysburg shall be conducted upon the same principles.

☞All orders from abroad for any article in his line, shall be attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Aug. 16. tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

PLATING Establishment,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DANNER,

FROM the encouragement received, has been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz.:

BITS, STIRRUPS, Coach and Gig Mounting,

Joints, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles,

BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS,

WINKERS & PADS,

Top and Trace Finishers, ORNAMENTS,

of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns.

He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.

☞All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept 6 tf

DR CHAPMAN'S

Anti-Dyspeptic, or Sour Stomach Pills,

HAVE stood the test of experience, and are found to be an infallible cure for Indigestion. These pills have been highly approved of by those who have used them for the above disease. They act as a powerful tonic, neutralizing the acid upon the stomach—give strength to the debilitated organs of digestion—restore the appetite—and remove nausea and sickness at the stomach habitual costiveness, head ache, despondency of the mind, paleness of the countenance, palpitation of the heart, vertigo or giddiness, belching up of water which is sometimes tasteless but most commonly sour, and many other nervous affections. They do not contain mercury in any form, nor do they sicken the stomach as most purgative medicines do, but perform the office of a safe and mild cathartic. There is no restriction in diet or drink, or exposures to wet or cold, while using them. They are therefore particularly calculated for family use. The proprietor of these pills was one of the most eminent practitioners in the U. States, and used them successfully in his practice for many years.

For Sale by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist.

Gettysburg, Aug. 30. tf

☞Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, late the residence of ALEXANDER HORNER, dec'd, on *Tuesday the 6th day of December next*, the Personal Property of said deceased, consisting of

Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs,

and Beef Cattle, two Wagons & Farming Utensils of all kinds, Wheat, Rye, Corn and Cloverseed by the bushel, Hay by the ton, a quantity of Wool, and a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture too numerous to insert.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. when attendance and a reasonable credit will be given.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,

Will be Exposed to Public Sale, the following Real Estate of said deceased, viz.:—

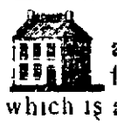
Four Lots of Ground,

Situate in Liberty township, Adams county:

No 1—(WOODLAND.) containing 10 Acres and 102 Perches

No. 2—(WOODLAND.) containing 8 Acres and 92 Perches.

No 3—(WOODLAND.) containing about 6 Acres



No. 4—containing 13 Acres and 56 Perches, half a mile from Moritz's Tavern, on which is a House and Stable.

—ALSO—

A Tract of Woodland,

containing 102 Acres and 140 Perches, near Maria Furnace, in Hamiltonban township.

☞Terms made known on the day of sale, by

ELI HORNER, *Ex'r.*

Nov. 22. ts

COUGH DROPS,

OR

INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the prevention and cure of Coughs, Colds Asthmas, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, & diseases of the Breast & Lungs.

DR. CLARKSON FREEMAN, the proprietor of this Specific, resided upwards of four years among the different tribes of North-American Indians; and with unwearied diligence used every means in his power to acquire a knowledge of the different remedies used by them, for the cure of their sick and wounded, & more particularly of those which they take to prevent and cure consumptions, and complaints of the breast and lungs. He observed the Indians were subject to numerous and similar complaints to those of the white people; and from their mode of living, and being exposed to the inclemency of all weathers, many of their complaints were more complicated and violent. Although many of their diseases were of such a nature as would with people in a civilized state have terminated in confirmed consumptions; yet, during all the time he was with them, he did not hear of one who died of a consumption. So happy are they in their knowledge of remedies, and so certain of their effects, when in time applied, that it may be said, "a true consumption is a disease never known or heard of among them." The truth of this observation must be corroborated by all who have had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with these people. It may then be asked, why are they exempt from these complaints? The reason is obvious, because they immediately seek for relief, and prevent those complaints, which insensibly undermine the constitution, & bring on incurable consumptions.

Bills of directions accompany each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases; also particular directions respecting diet and regimen, and how patients are to conduct themselves through every stage until health is restored—for vain and useless would be the prescriptions of the ablest physicians, accompanied with the most powerful and useful medicines, if his directions are not faithfully adhered to.

The public are informed that the depositions of 287 persons have been taken before the proper authorities in the city of Lancaster, all completely cured of the most desperate cases of Consumption; some of which are detailed in the bills accompanying the bottles.

☞For sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg.

N. B None are genuine without the Signature of the Proprietor.

Sept. 6.

GARLEGANT'S

Balsam of Health.

THE subscriber has just received from the proprietor, John S Miller, Frederick, Md a supply of Garlegant's celebrated Balsam of Health, a remedy extensively used in many parts of Europe and the United States, for the cure of DYSPEPSIA, and many other diseases which proceed from a morbid condition of the stomach. It is also highly recommended for Colic, Nervous Tremors, Lowness of Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, and is a sovereign remedy for WORMS, &c. It is neatly put up in square half pint, bottles, accompanied with extensive directions for its use. It is constantly for sale at One Dollar per bottle, by

SAMUEL H BUEHLER,

Druggist and Apothecary.

Gettysburg, Nov. 12. 12t

The following is among many certificates of cure performed by this medicine:

Dear Sir—I lately used your Balsam of Health. For two years I had a constant and fixed pain in my side, and frequently subject to costiveness accompanied with fever, more or less. I accordingly bought a bottle of your Balsam, of your agent in Hagerstown, and found it relieved me very much, and I procured the 2d bottle, which cured me perfectly, and since then I enjoy perfect health again, and I do recommend the said Balsam to those that are afflicted in the same way.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES FLAMING.

Near Leitersburg, Washington co. Md.